

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1836.

Captain Hosken and his Humpbaggery.

We thought that we had done with this foolish man; but it appears that he is determined to act the part of the pig that swam against the stream, by which manoeuvre the pig cut his own throat. So with Capt. Hosken. Let any impartial person read these two letters, the last act of his folly before leaving our shores:—

New York, 23d June, 1836.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:—

Gentlemen—I have, by chance, heard that my letter to you, on the subject of the first steam ship from England to America, has been criticised extensively; and that the distinction of "from England to America," and not "from Ireland to America," is thought of little importance. I think differently.

A very talented individual in England, of high authority in all matters connected with steam operations in every part of the world, said, publicly, not long since, that steam navigation from England to America was impossible; but from Ireland to America it was practicable. The Great Western alone has proved the possibility, and not only that, she has done it easily, and could have gone 1000 miles farther at the end of each passage.

Late dates will be admitted to be of great importance to this commercial city. Steam ships from Ireland could not bring dates so late from London by two days as they could be brought direct from a port in England, (Gibraltar, for instance).

In the case of the *Sirius* and *Great Western*, the difference of dates has been a great deal, I believe, seven days. This is important.

I regret that the *Great Western* has a right to the honor I have claimed for her, as well as the honor of being the first steam ship, and being the first to sail for the purpose of attempting the important passage from England to America by steam.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HOSKEN.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:—

Gentlemen—I have just read some remarks in this morning's "Times and Commercial Advertiser," on the subject of the first steam ship from England to America. My letter to you of last Saturday will, I think, show the importance of the distinction between "from England to America," and "from Ireland to America."

At the latter part of the anonymous scribbler's remarks, he charges me with evasion. Let him, on my return to his port, repeat the charge with his name attached to it, and not shelter himself under that of "a subscriber." I shall then treat him as he deserves.

With apologies for troubling you with this letter, which will be the last notice I shall take of anonymous attacks, I am, gentlemen,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HOSKEN.

There is something so ludicrously Quixotic in this movement of the Captain's that it almost tempts us to laugh in spite of the indignation which we feel at his paltry conduct. He first broaches a paltry quibble—he finds that he cannot force that down the throats of the community, and he endeavors to back it with a base lie.

He then tries to bully those who despise him—publishes the above two precious pieces of balderdash and bombast—jumps on board his ship and clears out for England, to tell his Bristol friends how he has scared the d—d Yankees into the belief that he is a great man, and the first that ever crossed the Atlantic by steam.

We have not yet done with this illustrious genius. We have a red in pickle for him that will touch him to the quick. In the interim we ask every reasonable man if he has not greatly insulted this community by his contemptible conduct.

Edwin Forrest and Lafitte:

THE CONTESTED RACE BETWEEN THE LAFITTE AND EDWIN FORREST BOAT CLUBS.—It will be remembered that on the 13th instant, a race took place at Weehawken between the above boats for a wager of \$500 a side, which race was pronounced by the judges, duly appointed upon the occasion, to be unfairly rowed, and the wager adjudged to be drawn. To this decision one of the parties, the Edwin Forrest club, assented; the Lafitte club, however, demurred, and wished the money to be awarded to their boat, she having come in first, and disclaiming any participation in the irregularity of the race which had governed the judges in their decision. The judgment of the chosen umpires being final, neither party had a right to appeal, and the amount of the stakes were accordingly restored to the respective competitors.

As there was manifestly a gross injustice done to the Lafitte in the arbitration of this matter, we have thought proper to make a statement of the particulars of this race, as related to us by an eye witness, and who could not possibly have been mistaken.

Our informant states that the boats started from the Elysian Fields about one o'clock on the day above stated, for a stake boat anchored two and a half miles up the river, around which the boats rowed, and returned to the place of starting. At the commencement of the race the Edwin Forrest had the shore side, and continued in that position until the boats had progressed about half a mile, when the Forrest, having gained upon the other about half a boat's length, endeavored to pass ahead of the Lafitte, in order to take advantage of the strength of the current which was setting up. The Lafitte steadily pursuing her course, had the effect of bringing the boats in contact—the Forrest, as she endeavored to cross the bows of the Lafitte, being struck amidships by the latter boat. At this moment the coxswain of the Forrest seized hold of the stem of the Lafitte, and shoved her astern; by this act he gave a forward impulse to his own boat, which gained, in consequence, upon her rival about 100 yards, and maintained that distance until she had passed Weehawken on her return, when one of her men gave out, and they abandoned the race. The Lafitte then passed them, and came up to the starting place.

The private bets made on the occasion upon the Forrest, were immediately given up, as it was generally conceded that the Lafitte had won the race.—The judges, Messrs. Elisha Baker and William Seaman, however, were of a different opinion, and the bets on each side were drawn.

If this statement of the case be correct, and we see no reason why it should be questioned, the Lafitte is undoubtedly entitled to the money. It was not her fault that the Forrest was run into, nor was it their fault that the Forrest's coxswain gave out.

These clubs being formed of the most respectable young men in the community, and the object of their harmless rivalry being merely to develop their skill and activity in the management of their beautiful boats, the utmost harmony should be preserved amongst each other, and the most rigid observance made to the rules recognised amongst men of honor and integrity. We will not say there has been a positive departure from these laws in this instance, but that the decision in which the losing party consented to acquiesce, was made upon other grounds than the merits of the case, is too palpable, from the simple narration before us, to admit of a single doubt.

We advise the Forrest to fork up the wager at once, and out the acquaintance of such men as would counsel them differently.

THE GREAT WESTERN sailed yesterday. She carries out an amazing number of letters, and all exchange. The *Sirius*, which leaves next Saturday, will doubtless carry out the fate of the Sub Treasury Bill. The community are much indebted to Wadsworth & Smith for delaying the departure of the *Sirius* for a week.

Captain Bowie, of the *Sirius*, is as fine a fellow as ever lived. He has one fault, and that is—he is the same to all men. Some other captains of steamers are free from this accusation. No allusions!

Madame Lecomte is still suffering from the effects of the fall she received some weeks since. It is doubtful whether this accomplished performer will be able to make another appearance this season.

From the Premier.

Extract of a letter dated,

"NIAGARA FALLS, June 21, 1836.

Dear Sir:—From information which I received this morning at Niagara, 7 miles below this, and also at this place, there has no doubt been an engagement of a trifling character between a small party of the Queen's Lancers and a large body of Patriots. The Patriots are estimated at from 400 to 1500. They are situated in a swamp, near the Welland canal, and about 20 miles west from this place. The engagement took place last evening. Most of the Patriot leaders have left this part of the country."

The Buffalo Daily Star of Friday has the following rumor:—

There is a rumor of a fresh insurrection at "Short Hills," Canada, about thirty miles from this city. We doubt the extent of killed and prisoners which have been reported. We shall probably know before our next paper comes out.

PIANO FORTE MAKERS—"GRAND ACTIONS."—

We understand that an extensive manufacturing firm of Piano fortes not 100 miles from the City Hotel are about shortly to exhibit some of their "recently discovered" Grand Actions. The City Hall, or rather a building in the rear of the City Hall, facing Broadway, is to be appropriated to this purpose, and two eminent professors are already "retained" to investigate the merits of these "recently discovered Grand Actions." The Piano forte action which was exhibited in one of our Public Halls last December, and which was then so ably explained by two most talented Professors, it is believed will be found to be far inferior to the new, "recently discovered," particularly in the Base part of the Action.

It is generally believed that it will be found necessary to remove the present Manufactory from the Avenue to Sing Sing, as the noise of the City is very apt to put these "recently discovered Grand Action Piano fortes" out of tune, and thereby compel these most mighty and adorable "sole inventors," to give back the large sums of money that they have already obtained upon the supposed merit of their discovery.

We shall have frequently occasion to make a few remarks on this highly interesting investigation; in the meantime, we recommend it to the attention of all Piano forte makers—but particularly of the New York Manufacturing Company, as the inventors are well known for their extended liberality to the trade generally.

P. S.—The Public may rest assured that these Piano fortes will be made of very old mahogany, it having been deemed the "interest" of the inventors to buy up all in the market, as it might become scarce, and the "interest" is very considerable on so large an amount.

THE BOWIE KNIFE.—The paper the other day had a great deal of twaddle about the origin of the Bowie Knife; their statements were entirely wrong. The first person who had a Bowie knife made in this country, was the father of Col. James Bowie, who was killed in Alamo. The old man was originally from Scotland, and settled a plantation up the Red River. He used it altogether as a hunting and a cane knife. Col. James Bowie, or as he was more familiarly called, Jim Bowie, improved upon it, as he thought, and first used the weapon in a duel. He became notorious by his bloody duel at Iberville, on the Plaquemine Bayou, in Louisiana; he was there shot down, and as his antagonist was stooping over him to dispatch him, Jim Bowie seized him by the waist, and cut him nearly in half with his knife. The "brother" of Jim Bowie, spoken of in the Express as the inventor of the knife, is Reason Bowie, who lately lived at Thibodauxville, on the Bayou La Fourche, near Lake Chicot, in Louisiana. He is nearly blind; and so far from being what he is described in the Express, used to be a perfect rowdy, as was Jim Bowie himself. Again, the Express says Jim Bowie used the knife at the Alamo. This is untrue; he was sick and helpless, and was butchered in bed.—Col. Almonte told the writer of this article so; and Jim Bowie himself informed us of the history and origin of the knife as described above. This was also corroborated by Dr. Ganit, of Nova Iberia, Attakapas, in whose possession we saw the original Bowie knife, in 1836. The knife found with Col. Bowie's baggage, in the Alamo, is now in the possession of Miss Charlotte Cushman, of the Park Theatre.

SUICIDE.—About one o'clock Sunday afternoon, the report of a pistol was heard to proceed from a summer house at Barnham's, situated on the North River near Bloomingdale, and upon arriving at the spot, the inmates of the hotel discovered the lifeless body of a young man weltering in his blood, shot through the heart with the contents of a horse pistol. The deceased was entirely unknown in the neighborhood, and had casually straggled through Barnham's grounds to the arbor at the back of the river, where he effected his horrible purpose. He was well dressed, having on a black coat, new hat, white drilling pantaloons, cross ribbed vest, linen shirt with a small gold pin in the bosom. His features were regular, and his person generally well formed—rather under the ordinary size—whiskers grown under the chin—hair black. Nothing was found upon the person of the deceased by which any clue could be traced to his name or residence. The body remains in the dead house for public inspection.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon an altercation took place between Mr. William Hanganen the proprietor of a charcoal wagon, and a stout fellow named John Boyd, relative to the payment of an additional three cents, which the latter claimed for services rendered in helping to load the wagon of the other at the foot of Hubert street, when the driver, in order to get rid of the other's importunities, threw a piece of charcoal at him, which struck him upon the hat without causing the slightest injury. Whereupon Boyd seized a heavy bludgeon from the tail of the wagon, and struck Mr. Hanganen in so severe a manner as to break his arm. The blow was aimed at his head, and but for the intervention of the arm, would without doubt have proved immediately fatal. The bloodthirsty ruffian was instantly arrested and committed to prison.

YORKVILLE FAIR.—The benevolent ladies of the 12th ward will hold a fair on Thursday and Friday next, at Newlan's, Yorkville, for the benefit of the New York Female Society. It will undoubtedly be well attended. There is not an ill-looking female in the entire 12th ward; but on the contrary, the beautiful suburb contains some of the fairest specimens of creation, and besides that, it is the very centre of cheerfulness, benevolence, and love. The cars run to the doors of the hotel until 10 o'clock in the evening.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—An officer of the U. S. Navy, who came out in the *Great Western*, informs the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, that it is his deliberate opinion that the ship *Great Western* is, in every kind of weather, calm or stormy, the safest vessel in which a man can encounter the perils of the ocean. The testimony of a gentleman of so much experience and science is worth volumes of speculation.

Private Correspondence.

WAVEBURY PLACE, June 14, 1836.

Ma. Editor,—In any of your daily walks do you ever visit the Washington Parade Ground? If you never have, I entreat you to give it a visit immediately. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon is the best time—as then the ground is covered with persons of my tender sex; some of them jumping the hoop, and others are telling the hoop. It is really worth coming to see.

I beg of you not to publish this letter; but you will oblige me by noticing it in your Morning Herald, as my father brings it up with him every night from the store. By visiting the parade ground once and a while you might form some excellent paragraphs for your valuable Morning Herald—and oblige your constant reader,

ELIZABETH H—

The writer of this we well know; she is a young, lively, and very beautiful girl of sixteen; we have often seen her "jumping the hoop" and "rolling the hoop;" and hope to do so again and again. We do often visit the Parade Ground; we cross twice or thrice a day; and many a time and oft have we stooped to look with delight upon the graceful gambols of the beautiful and budding female flowers that abound there. Play on, laugh on; roll on, sweet girls; the time of life is rolling on that will soon bring with it the bitter cares that can be "scaped by no woman."

"Her lot is on you, to be found waiting
Watching the stars out by the bed of pain."

Therefore be happy whilst you can.

The writer of the following is a fool for his pains and when he reads the above remarks, he will not trouble us with any more of his twaddle:—

June 16th, 1836.

Ma. Editor,—Last evening, as I was walking through Charlton street, in the upper part of the city, what should I see but two young ladies (about 14 and 18 years of age) rolling a hoop. By inquiry I ascertained they were the daughters of a very respectable merchant of this city. I write this for the purpose of inquiring from you if you think it is decent for ladies of their age, for my part, I think that all ladies over the age of 12, who are caught rolling hoops, ought to be published in the newspapers.

A Visit to Rahway.

Of course we cannot be supposed to know the "Rambler," although we have rambled pretty considerably ourselves; nevertheless we can most conscientiously endorse all his statements, having visited Rahway ourselves, and having found it to contain as many lovely girls as any place of its size north of the Potomac. We say, therefore, follow the advice of "A Rambler."

On Sunday I took a ride over to the village of Rahway, N. J., which is pleasantly situated on the Rahway River, about 20 miles from this city. I arrived there just in time to attend church, which is the only place where you can obtain a good sight of the "fair damsels." It being a pleasant day the church was well attended, especially by the "tender sex;" some of them looked beautiful, while others looked hideous. The Misses B's and Miss L. J. honored the church with their presence on this occasion. The sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Mr. J. Newway, was delivered in a very fluent and beautiful style.

The village boasts of four churches, three seminaries, four public houses, and about 10,000 inhabitants—the majority of whom are females. After dining at the Railroad Mansion, I mounted my horse and returned to the city, very well pleased with my jaunt. I advise all men who wish to choose a partner in life to give this beautiful village a visit.

New York, June 18, 1836. A RAMBLER.

Serenades.—For our own part, we are fond, very fond of music, and particularly fond of serenades; and we say that the man, or the woman either, that hath no music in her soul, is fit for treason, stratagems, or spoils!—and we say, let no such soul be trusted. We, therefore, as may naturally be supposed, sympathize with the suffering serenaders described in the following letter, and with "Eliza M."—sweet Eliza, whom we know well, express our regret that any of the sweet and softer sex, should treat so delicate an attention so indecately as to throw a pot of water, upon the sconces of the serenaders.

My Dear Editor:—I am a woman, and am fond of Serenades—what woman is not? In the stillness of midnight, when the moon is shedding her soft and brilliant light over the hushed and tranquil city—when scarce a breath of air comes to fan our cheek, as with window throws wide, perhaps, we lay upon our nightly couch, and court "fond nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," without success—at such a time it is a pleasing relief to hear breaking in upon the monotonous stillness, the light tinkling of the Spanish Guitar, or the full, rich, mellow tones of the Flute, accompanied by a voice, even though it be not a musical one.

I live in H— street, near Broadway, and the other evening I was a listener to a Serenade which proceeded from two foreigners, one of whom touched the Guitar in a masterly manner, and the other possessed a fine manly voice. Though a delighted listener, I had no reason to suppose that the Serenade was intended for myself, because the Serenaders were stationed beneath the windows of the beautiful Miss S—, which is nearly opposite—yet it was very welcome, for the night was sultry and I had around the god Morpheus for a long time without success.

They first sang the air, "Palme one I fondly love thee still," and were proceeding with a sweet Italian Serenade, when I observed the window above their heads cautiously open, and the next instant I heard the splash of water on the pavement beneath, some of which I believe fell upon them, for the song was immediately broken off, much to my disappointment, and the Serenaders, with their ardent effectually damped by their cool reception, were fain to retreat to the opposite side of the way, where I observed them apparently busied in wiping the water from their instruments.

Indeed, Mr. Editor, I felt sorry for the young gentlemen, for such they appeared to be, and grieved that any of my own sex could be found who could treat so unkindly such a delicate attention.

Yours, ELIZA M—

FRIDAY MORNING.

A DRINK OF WATER.—In reply to the following, we can only say that the street inspector of the 8th ward ought to be soundly cudgelled for his pains in suffering any lady to be put to so great an inconvenience as our subscriber complains of. Good water is the greatest blessing we can enjoy upon earth, besides a good wife and good sound sleep; and every facility ought to be afforded our citizens for procuring a plentiful supply of first rate water:—

Ma. Editor,—As you are the only man that pays the least attention to the wants of the ladies, will you be so obliging as to hint to the street inspector of the eighth ward, the necessity of having the pump on the corner of Grand and Thompson streets repaired, as it is putting us ladies to great inconvenience this warm weather to be obliged to go near a quarter of a mile (to St. John's Park) where we can get water to make tea.

Ours of your SUBSCRIBERS.

[For the Herald.]

Ma. Editor.—It is not generally known that several of our river steamboats are unprovided with small boats, and that consequently in case of fire, or other accident, a great loss of life would inevitably take place even though they might be not over twenty yards from the shore. Among those I allude to, are the steamboats Arrow and Warren, between this city and Tappan, Nyack and Haverstraw, which have no small boat. The former has iron tiller ropes, but the latter has only hempen ones. Owners of all steamboats navigating our waters are earnestly implored to provide small boats and iron tiller ropes, and passengers are warned to avoid those that shall hereafter be unprovided with them.

C.

William L. Brent, of Washington city, the principal counsel employed in the defence of White, recently tried for burning the Treasury building, has been indicted in Washington, charged with aiding and abetting the escape of Henderson, the Treasury note forger.

Maid Looche of Madam.

Arrived from a this morning, bringing with her a fine lot of goods, through the parting of her hair, floating down her throat.

The pretty girls at Madame G—s in Broadway are informed that their several locks of hair we have received, and according to the wish expressed in their scented note, we will send them to Mr. Bennett in England by the Great Western. No doubt this has been introduced to England's Queen, and may have made so bold as to ask permission to clip a lock from her lovely German head to show to our American girls on their return.

Nimporte. The girls at Madame G—s are very lovely, and, for all, very modest creatures, and we are very sorry that the fascinating Mary F—, and the coquette, Catherine C—, are to be married. O! these men!

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, June 25.—A number of shewing petitions to put off the time of paying taxes and assessments, or to delay the payment to a more convenient opportunity, were received and referred. The committee on the same subject reported upon various applications of this nature, both pro and con, but upon what general principle, it was difficult to find out from their reports.

The committee to whom was referred Mr. Tiemann's resolution for the construction of public baths in this city, reported, in a very learned and elaborate document, against the same.

The report set forth that the committee did not exactly understand what was meant by public baths. The committee had an idea that there were two kinds of baths. One kind of bath was such as folks were obliged to pay something for the privilege of entering. The other kind of baths, to the best of the committee's knowledge, are such as are owned by individuals, and used by them exclusively. They were called private baths. The committee thought that folks did not want to bathe more than two months in the year; that it would increase the expenditures of the city in the employment of officers to keep them in order; the cost of building them would not be less than 5000 dollars apiece; the docks were very convenient for common people to swim in, and genteel folks could always be accommodated for 12 cents in baths already established. The report concluded by recommending that the citizens be informed that they must wait with patience until the Croton river is brought down to the city, and that at present the project of building public baths for the accommodation of tags and bobtails is inexpedient.

Mr. Tiemann remarked that he thought it extremely hard that citizens who could not afford to pay the expense of bathing, should be compelled to bathe at the public docks, contrary to law, for five or six years, until the Croton water works get into operation. He thought it was taxing the patience of citizens a little too much, to ask them to wait five years before they could get a decent scrub in cold water. He hoped the report against that measure would be laid on the table and printed for the edification of his fellow citizens. It was so disposed of.

The report is a rich document, and deserves a thorough reading of the constituents of the fifth and sixth wards by whom it was drafted.

The board received a petition from the inhabitants of a part of the sixth ward, praying the corporation to pump out their cellars, which they said were filled with water at every rain, in consequence of the new grade of Centre street, and humbly praying likewise that the Common Council will vouchsafe to complete the filling up and grading of diverse streets, ponds, pools, cisterns, sinks, &c. that pollute that devoted neighborhood. The board considered very well, and gave the aldermen and assistants of the sixth ward of both boards to do as they liked about the matter.

And then they took a recess to ten.

A quorum having answered to their names upon the consideration of the appropriation of \$2,500 to celebrate the 4th of July.

Mr. Tiemann remarked that before he voted for the appropriation he should like to know what it was to be for. If it were intended upon this, as it had been upon a former occasion, that no democrat was to be invited, he should vote against it.

Mr. Anderson said that he did not know what the gentleman meant by "democrat"—he called himself a democrat, and every member of the board, whether a democrat or a federalist, had a right to come without an invitation.

The appropriation was passed.

An invitation from General Sanford for the board to attend the review of the troops in the Park, was accepted.

The resolution to have fireworks provided for the celebration of the 4th, was then taken up.

Mr. Timpon said, if the whole appropriation was to be laid out in fire works he should vote for it, and not otherwise.

Mr. Crolius said that \$2,500 would embrace the cost of the celebration, dinner and all.

"Then I won't vote for it," said Mr. Timpon.

The resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Tiemann offered a resolution appropriating \$2,500 for the provision of a suitable place of confinement for the "poor debtor," other than where they are now, until a proper permanent location may be allotted to this unfortunate class of people. Mr. Tiemann said that since the late rains, it had been found that many of the cells were damp and in an exceedingly unhealthy state, and the subject required the immediate action of the board.

Mr. Nash thought the appropriation would be better applied to the amelioration of suffering debtors, confined in damp and loathsome cells, than in gaudy mansions, their partizans with sumptuous dinners, and pleasing their gaudy displays on the birth day of "liberty." He hoped that the day was not far distant that would be celebrated as the epoch that gave freedom to the honest debtor.

Mr. Graham did not concur with the last speaker. He thought that the walls were dry enough for a prison; but in order to remove gentlemen's scruples on the subject he would propose, that the prisoners be secured in the attic of the new prison, where it was perfectly dry. Or, if that did not suit them, he would be disposed to have a part of the old Alms House fitted up for the temporary accommodation. In the meantime they could very well remain where they are, until the committee should have an opportunity of giving the subject proper attention.

In these views Mr. Crolius concurred.

The resolution together with another from Mr. Crolius, referring the whole subject to the committee with power, was adopted.

Resolution by Mr. Tiemann, that the commissioners of the almshouse be required to give an account of their stewardship; and that in future they shall render an accurate account of the bargains, of whom purchased, by whom paid, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. Tiemann said he did not mean by his resolution to impugn the motives or honesty of the present commissioners, but he thought if the practice was purchased in of commissioners making extravagant purchases and auditing their own bills, it would be opening a wide door for roguery. The expenses of the almshouse department had greatly augmented within the last two or three years, and they were getting worse and worse—if they went on in this way, the city had better board their paupers out at three dollars a week apiece.

The board authorized the comptroller to borrow \$100,000, to meet the current expenses of the year, in anticipation of taxes.

The board, after despatching a trifling amount of unimportant business, adjourned.

NAUGHTY GIRLS AND BOYS.—We would advise parents and guardians to be cautious how they send their children to buy strawberries to sell again, in the Fulton Market every afternoon. It is disgusting to see hundreds of girls while loafing about the market two or three hours, waiting for strawberries, romping with clam-bells, sailors, and every sort of trash. We sincerely hope that the attendant on the market will receive orders from the proper authorities, to put an end to such obscenity. If this iniquitous school be allowed to go on, we shall soon have a full crop with which to fill our Cyprian abodes.

Passengers in the Brooklyn boats will do well to be careful what they lay down in the ferry-houses, or, it may be, they will have it stolen by some of these little female strawberry loafers. Place your articles in the care of one of the gentlemen who receive the fare. They are fine, worthy fellows—God bless them!

Success in the Croton House.—Enter Merchant.

—Deputy Collector, Mr. B. eating his finger nails. March. This paper, I believe, requires your signature.

Dept. B. Go to Deputy A., it is not my business. Mercht. Sir, I am referred to you to have this paper signed.

Dept. A. (Reading Revenue Laws, and not looking up.) Go to Deputy C. or D. No time to attend to it.

Mercht. Deputy A. requests you to execute this paper.

Dept. D. I'll be d—d if I will receive any orders from Dept. A.

Mercht. Deputy C., you will please sign this paper.

Dept. C. Looks at the paper—throws it down—and makes tracks to another part of the building.

Exit Merchant, with document signed, but not without great trouble.

The accompanying transaction is true to the letter and of every day occurrence.

THE RAVELS bring out a new pantomime at Niblo's this evening, called the Invisible Harlequin. The great Gabriel sustains the part of the Harlequin. They also produce a Vaudeville in the French language. Go early and get seats.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Mr. Charles Lobman, of this city, has commenced a new publication, entitled a "Select Library" for the publication of popular works. It has arrived at its sixth number; the first five numbers contain Miss Martineau's "Western Travels," and the sixth, just published, Bulwer's new tale, called "Calderon, the Courtier." We would call the attention of the public to this pretty little work, and refer them to No. 162 Nassau street.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Concert of Sacred Music intended to be given at the Transfiguration Church in Chambers street on Sunday, was postponed on account of the weather until Sunday evening next.

ECLIPSE.—The great annular eclipse of the sun will occur on the 19th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. and will be visible in all the northern part of the western states.

Tuesday, June 25.—6 P. M.

Wall street presents the same appearance of inactivity, nor do we anticipate any change until some definite movement takes place with regard to the lobby of the administration; but so as it will, we imagine there must yet be a great deal in prices generally before the financial affairs of the country become firm. The prices at which stocks and other securities are held, are without doubt fictitious values, that is, they hold the inflated value, nearly to which they were carried under the influence of the rage for speculation and stock gambling which prevailed two years since, when immense fortunes were realized on humming lots, delightfully situated on Cape May, that magnificent watering place for day dreaming speculators. The nominal value which was then affixed to every kind of property still attaches to the stock market, hence the sensitiveness of the dealers, which causes prices to rise or fall 5 or 6 percent with every breath or trifling rumor which is circulated by the designing. So soon as the full business starts, which will now be soon, there will be a greater demand for money than exists at present, and the mass of the capital now about will be absorbed in the natural course of business, without leaving any surplus for the maintenance of the disposition to speculate which still lingers in Wall street, and sends up prices to extravagant rates with every favorable rumor which is made public; therefore we are of opinion that a few months of renewed business will have the effect of bringing down the rates of securities to their real value, at which there will be business enough done to satisfy the reasonable. The markets will then be firm, and not subject to the sudden fluctuations incident on the false position which they at present occupy.

The transactions at the Board today have taken a little start; sales will be perceived have been to a greater extent, and in most instances a slight improvement in prices.

In foreign exchange the operations have been larger today, but at the prices given on Saturday.

The Traders' Bank have declared a dividend of five percent payable on the 21st July.

In land exchange we notice no material change. The rates are, Mississippi river banks, 21; Orleans, 6 1/2; Mobile, 13 1/4; 14; Tennessee, 13; Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio, 34 1/4; Michigan, non-specie paying, 9 a 10; specie paying, 4; Richmond, Va. 21 a 3; Savannah, 6; Charleston, 34 a 34 1/2; Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 14 a 14 1/2.

State of Trade.

There is not much doing generally at this time of year, when our city is nearly empty of strangers, who create much of the trade done in New York; therefore our remarks are confined principally to articles which have been, or are, in the operation as by means large. At the auction market today nothing has transpired worth recording.

BAZAR DEBTS remain nearly the same as before reported. The only change we notice is in Ohio flour, which was brought at 1 1/2, 7 1/2, and Western is very dull at 7 1/2, although no transactions have taken place at a less rate. The arrivals of flour, it will be seen from our daily return, are quite large for the season. And in the absence of all wind, and the continuance of the heat, the prices must fall. At Baltimore, on the 13th the trans actions were light and prices falling. The inspection was 7031 bbls, and